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J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Some of the Eastern papers are expressing the opinion that the reaction which set in after the panic of 1873, has spent its force, and that the general trade of the country is not only improving but is even now as good as ought reasonably to be expected. They hold that the statistics of the year will show a fair average business done and a healthy condition of affairs, and that those who expect the same activity in all the departments of industry that prevailed prior to and during the war and for some years subsequently will be disappointed. There is truth in this. Apart from the shattering of confidence by the financial panic of 1873 and the long list of mercantile failures that followed it, the war and the inflation of the currency had stimulated over-production to such an extent that when the crash came and incomes were reduced, and mills and factories stopped, and so much labor thrown out of employment thereby, the ability to buy at ruling prices was greatly weakened, inasmuch as not only workmen but all classes of people were compelled to reduce their expenses. Every branch of trade suffered in consequence until the price of all kinds of commodities fell gradually to a point within the means of the generality of consumers. Of late, by reason of the economy thus practiced, trade has shown signs of revival, and quite a number of mills and factories that were idle, or whose operatives were put on short time, have resumed work. But the business done now is on smaller profits and its volume very sensibly diminished from what it once was. Perhaps of all industries, that of producing iron from the ore and of its manufacture into nails and bars and plates is suffering more than any other, for the reason that extension of old and the construction of new railroad lines has almost entirely ceased, and with this cessation the necessity for additional equipment. How enormously the building of railroads added to the industrial activity and indirectly to the general trade of the country during the years that followed the close of the war, can be understood when it is remembered that there was expended on the Northern Pacific alone thirty millions of dollars. The losses sustained by investors in that and other roads under construction at the same time, and the throwing out of employment of so many thousands of workmen with no other industrial field open to them, checked the circulation of currency, loaded the banks with money they could not use, and indisposed capitalists to embark in new enterprises. The result was that, as statistics show, the failures in the New England and Middle States during the past four years amounted in the aggregate to over five hundred millions of dollars, and in the Western States to one hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. At the same time the people have been taxed to pay the annual interest on an accumulated debt of the Federal, State, county and municipal governments amounting in the aggregate to over seven hundred millions of dollars. All these causes combined have lessened the ability of the country to buy. That ability is the measure of the trade we now have, and of what we are to have hereafter. The best feature of our commercial and financial condition is that it has become healthy. What is done is done cautiously. A quietus has been put upon wild reckless speculative enterprises; the planters in the South are recovering from their impoverishment, and there is a large foreign demand at good prices for the grain and other products of the West. The future, there, looks hopeful, but the intensity of the crisis through which we have passed will make entire recovery correspondingly slow.—Baltimore Sun.

Visitors to Seaside, about six and a half miles from Boston, always make it a point to see Miss Rebecca W. Bates, who lives at the head of the harbor in an old-fashioned house. This elderly lady, now in her eighty-fifth year, is as active as most people of sixty. She, with her old maiden sister of eighty-two, distinguished herself during the war of 1812 by driving away the British soldiers who had started in barges from a man-of-war to capture the flour with which two vessels were laden at the head of the harbor. All the men were away, and the British commander, noticing by the aid of his glass the seeming scarcity of men, determined to capture the flour. Miss Bates' father kept the light-house, and at the time she was nineteen years of age. She could play the fife and her sister was good at the drum. Rebecca evinced a bit of Yankee strategy. Hastening to the light-house, she and her sister, concealing themselves, proceeded to play martial music at the head of an imaginary company of recruits. The British ceased rowing and picked up their ears. Soon a signal from the captain of the ship in the distance warned the barge of danger; and turning about, the British returned. This old lady is deserving of a pension from the town.

## Disturbing Congregations.

There is a common tendency among a certain class of young men to amuse themselves under circumstances of great solemnity to others; to indulge in rowdyism on occasions when the immediate hand of law is staid because of the instinctive feeling that it is profanation to use force, or risk the violence of resistance in the very sanctuary. A congregation under the awful emotions of religious influences will quietly bear the ruffianly disorder of godless cowards rather than break the solemn peacefulness of the occasion by present attempt to suppress it. But congregations so disturbed should not afterwards forget that the law gives them ample redress for the insult offered to them; and they should not forget to exact it. There is no consideration due to those who wantonly defy both God and man. Let them be made to understand they cannot do so with impunity. In this connection, we republish our abstract of the charge of his Honor, Judge Kerr, made to the Grand Jury at the Fall term of Orange Superior Court, 1875, bearing on this subject.

"Happily we live in a country where all men recognize the existence of Almighty God, and where His worship is under the sanction of the law. The laws protect all in the acts of worship. All disturbances of public worship must be prevented. The disturbers are guilty of a crime by their act. There is no greater offense than this. There was a great defect in the moral sense of any community where these things were tolerated. They indicated bad home training as well as a defective moral sense. Disturbers were equally guilty whether they disturb the congregation during the sermon, or engaged in praise or prayer or any of the Ordinances of worship. All such cases must be prevented."

The force of this charge is as strong now as ever.

Good deeds remain—all things else perish. He's a slave that cannot command himself. In the company of strangers silence is safe. Change of weather is the discourse of fools. A man's best fortune, or his worst, is a wife. He that grasps at too much hold nothing fast. He that falls to-day may be up again to-morrow. As love thinks no evil, so envy speaks no good. Honest men's words are as good as their bonds. Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye. A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm. Discreet wives have sometimes neither eyes nor ears. I know of nobody who wants to die this year. Children are certain cares but uncertain comforts. To see what is right and not to do it, is want of courage. Blessings are often not valued till they are gone. Charity begins at home—but should not end there. A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. Delays increase desires, and sometimes extinguish them. If you have no enemies it is a sign that fortune has forgotten you.

Has the Grange done any good? This is a question the uninformed often ask. The number of people who want something for nothing is large. They are always looking for benefits; they come into the Grange with a spasmodic jerk; they are soon disappointed and fly off the handle; they are always looking for corners and when they dodge one corner they run sharp against two others; they are never pleased to see anybody succeed; they are often disgruntled and would like the Order well if it benefited them alone and pulled down everybody else; they are never willing to help themselves for fear they will help somebody else—and this class of folks is in every institution—it is a great pity that some of this class is in our Order. The Order will survive in spite of all the grumbling, bickering and flying off the handle. To say nothing of social and other advantages, the reduction in transportation from our great commercial centers is sufficient to remunerate every member of the Order. In the State this cannot be denied. Let us work to extend our fraternal feelings throughout our Brotherhood and draw closer the cords that bind us.—Patron of Husbandry.

I am very particular about my bathing dress, for there is everything in a bath suit, remarked a spare but beautiful belle to an admirer at Atlantic City. "Yes," was the dry reply, "and very little sometimes." Tableau.

## MARK TWAIN'S HOTEL.

Having lately opened a hushery, I send you these my rules and regulations. This house will be considered strictly in temperature. None but the brave deserves the fare. Persons owing bills for board will be lored for bills. Boarders who do not wish to pay their bills in advance are requested to advance and pay. Boarders are expected to wait on the cook—for meals. Sheets will be changed once in six months, or more if necessary. Double boarders can have two beds with a room in it as they chose. Boarders are earnestly requested to pull off their boots if they can conveniently do so, of course. Beds with or without bugs. All money or other valuables are to be left in care of the proprietor. This is insisted upon as he will be holy responsible for no other losses. Inside matters will not be furnished to editors under any consideration. Relatives coming to make a six months visit will be welcome, but when they bring half of their household furniture, virtue will cease to be a forbearance. Single men with their families are not to be boarded. Dreams will be charged for by the dozen. Night mares hired out at very reasonable rates.

LONDON, August 29.—The editor of the Madras Times, who is a member of the Relief Committee, writes under date of August 1 as follows: "The population in Southern India more or less afflicted by famine numbers 24,000,000. In the most favorable circumstances at least one-sixth of the people will die. The famine is immeasurably greater than that in Bengal. Twenty-three people in all died of starvation in Bengal. In Madras no camp of 3,000 rises morning after morning without leaving thirty corpses. In the interior the distress is most fearful. One gentleman passing down a valley in the Wyndham district counted twenty-nine dead bodies on the road. A coffee-planter, seeking shelter from the rain in a hut, found six decomposing corpses in it. On any day, and every day, mothers may be seen in the street of Madras offering their children for sale, while the foundling portion of the poor-house is full of infants found by the police on the roads, deserted by their parents. Since the famine began 500,000 people have died of want and distress. The first big tragedy may be expected in Mysore. In that province, indeed, information has reached me from Bangalore of two cases of cannibalism already."

A VENERABLE OLD COLORED MAN.—We take the following from the Danville News: Through the kindness of Mr. T. M. Shelton we have in our possession the picture (as he is) of George Hay, a very old colored man, now in his 108th year, who is still healthy and active (for one so advanced). He was raised by John Reane, of King William county. At maturity George was sold to Sterling Ruffin, of the same county, who was the father of Judge Ruffin, of North Carolina. Mr. Ruffin moved from King William to Brunswick county, and afterwards to Rockingham, N. C. Uncle George went to his young master, Billy Ruffin, after the old man's death. The son was keeping the old Bryant hotel at Raleigh, N. C. at that time. At the death of Billy Ruffin George was sold to Phil Hay, of Stokes county, N. C., for \$105, he then being 54 years old. Old George now lives at Sandy Ridge, Stokes county, N. C., and is perfectly temperate, not having drunk any liquor for over fifty years.

Mr. Pride Jones, well and favorably known in the city as a young man of fine business talents, who has for some time been collector for the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company here, has received the appointment of freight conductor on the N. C. Railroad, between Company's Shops and Goldsboro.—News.

Dr. Wheeler, takes charge of the Collector's Office tomorrow. We hope there is some way to compel him to keep the office at Greensboro, as it would be a decided imposition upon at least three-fourths of the parties who have business with his office, to compel them to go to Winston. Reidsville News.

Dr. Jeff Seales has ninety grape vines of different varieties in his garden and all hanging loaded with delicious grapes. It is a feast to his friends to walk through that garden. But better still. His excellent wife has made forty dollars out of the garden this summer and that too without the sale of a single grape. Here's an example, ladies. Cultivate your gardens.—Reidsville Times.

When you mean to begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the road lane.

## DEATH OF ADMIRAL SEMMES.

Sketch of an Eventful Career.  
Mobile, Ala., August 30.—Admiral Raphael Semmes died at ten minutes past 7 o'clock this A. M. at Point Clear.

Raphael Semmes was born in Charles county, Md., September 27th, 1809. He entered the United States navy as a midshipman in 1826, became a lieutenant in 1837, and commander in 1855. In 1834, while waiting orders, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Cumberland, Md. During the Mexican war he served both on board ship and as an aid to Gen. Worth. On the outbreak of the civil war he resigned the secretaryship of the Light-house Board at Washington, took command of the Confederate steamer Sumter at New Orleans, ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in July, 1861, captured several American merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico. He then went to Southampton, England, where he was for some time closely watched by the United States steamer Tuscarora.

When he went to sea the Tuscarora was detained twenty-four hours by the British authorities, but she followed him to the Straits of Gibraltar, and so closely blockaded him in the port of Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned to England. In August, 1862, he took command of the steamer Alabama, built for him at Birkenhead, England, manned principally by an English crew, and continued his career of capturing and destroying merchant vessels. On January 11, 1863, off Galveston, Texas, he engaged the United States steamer Hatteras, and, after a short engagement, sunk her. On June 19, 1864, in an engagement off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, the United States steamer Kearsage, Capt. Winslow, sunk the Alabama, and Admiral Semmes was taken up by the English yacht Deerhound and carried to England.

After the close of the war he entered upon the practice of law at Mobile, Ala., where he has continued to reside, and where he has enjoyed great personal popularity. He was arrested and taken to Washington in 1865, but was discharged after an imprisonment of four months. He delivered a number of public lectures in regard to his naval exploits, and has also published "Service Afloat and Ashore" during the Mexican war (1851), "Campaign of Gen. Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852), "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter" (1864), and "Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War between the States" (1865). Admiral Semmes was an experienced seaman, a cool and daring commander, and his death will be lamented by a host of admirers.

## INHERITED INGRATITUDE.

One of the best farms in Orange county, located within a few miles of Middletown, there lives a farmer who came into possession of his property, it is said, by defrauding his aged father out of it. He induced the old gentleman to deed the homestead and farm over to him, representing that he would be well taken care of during his declining years, and that were the property in his own name he would take more interest in it. No sooner was the deed made out and delivered than the son began a series of petty persecutions against his father compelling him to perform duties about the farm, overtaxing his strength, excluding him from the family table, and dealing out to him in a gingerly manner sustenance hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together.

These acts of cruelty were carried to such an extent that the broken hearted father was compelled to leave the roof which he himself had erected, and throw himself upon the charity of the world—at one time becoming an inmate of the county poorhouse.—Things went on in this way for some years, the son apparently prospering and accumulating quite a large share of this world's goods. He became suspected of several acts of dishonesty in dealing with his neighbors and lost no opportunity to enrich himself at the expense of others. To such an extent did he carry his parsimonious practices that at last he endeavored to escape the payment of some of his just debts by secretly conveying his property to his son, little thinking that his own son would be so ungrateful to him as he had been to his father.

He thus successfully evaded the payment of his debts, but when he attempted to continue the control of the unexpected obstacle presented itself—the son proclaimed himself owner and refused to follow out his directions or allow him in any way to control the proceeds. Disputes and recriminations followed, until finally the son ordered the father off the premises, and refused to contribute to his support.—The upshot of the whole affair is that the grandfather is now repudiated in the old man's chair in the family circle, and will be tenderly cared for during the remainder of natural life, while his son is employed as a farm laborer in a distant part of the country. Ingratitude in every second generation is, no doubt, hereditary. In the family, and it will be curious to observe what the present owner's son will do if he gets a chance.

## THE INDIAN'S TEST OF HONESTY.

An old trader, who had established himself at what happened to be a favorable locality among the Northern Indians, tells a good story of his first trial with his red customers. Other traders had located in that same place before, but had not remained there long. The Indians, who evidently wanted goods, and had money and furs, looked about the store of the trader, and carefully examined his goods, but offered to buy nothing. Finally the chief with a large number of his tribe, visited him.

"How do, John?" said the chief. "Show me goods. Aha, I take a blanket for me, and that calico for squaw; three other skins for blanket, and one for calico. Ough! pay by m by—to-morrow."

He received his goods and left. On the next day he returned with a large part of his band, his blanket well stuffed with skins of various kinds.

"Now, John, I pay." And with this he drew an otter skin from his blanket, and laid it on the counter. Then he drew a second, a third and a fourth. A moment's hesitation, as though calculating, and he drew out a fifth skin—a very rich and rare one and passed it over.

"That's right, John."

The trader instantly pushed back the last skin, with:

"You owe me but four. I want only my just due."

The chief refused to take it and they passed it several times back and forth each one asserting that it belonged to the other. At length the dusky chieftain appeared to be satisfied. He gave the trader a scrutinizing look, and then stepped to the door and gave a yell, and cried to his followers:

"Come, come, and trade with the pale face John. He no cheat Indian; his pale big."

Then turning back to the trader, he said:

"Suppose you take last skin. I tell my people no trade with you. We drive you off like a dog, as we drive off others; but now you Indian's friend and we be yours."

Before dark the trader was waist deep in furs, and loaded down with cash. He found that honesty had commercial value with the Indians.

## DEATH OF MISS NANCY ELLIOTT.

This old lady, who lived to be 98, and who recently died at her residence in this county, could read without spectacles. She was fond of poetry and enjoyed it to the last.—Danville Times.

HAPPY DARRIE.—Squire Smith, a colored farmer from Orange, sold last Wednesday, at Farmers warehouse, some tobacco at \$65 per hundred. Meierbach ought to have been there to have taken his picture.—Danville Times.

A matron who succeeded in getting her seven daughters off her hands has determined to open a class for the instruction of young ladies in the art of husband catching. It is to be called "The School of Design."

He was a solemn looking traveler, and he walked through the depot singing. "Heaven is my home," when one of the boys called out: "Then you are going the wrong way, stranger; that is the train to Syracuse."

Some one well says "there are two reasons why we don't trust a man; one because we don't know him and the other because we do."

Everybody is willing to help a man up when he is going up, and to give him a fraternal push when he is going down.

Disipation is a swift and sure destroyer, and every young man who follows it is in the early flower exposed to untimely frost.

Beauties often die old maids. They set such a value on themselves that they don't find a purchaser until the market is closed.

"I have often wondered," said a would be wit to an eminent divine, "why, at a dinner, the goose is always placed before the clergyman." "That was just my case when I saw you placed before the clergyman." "That was just now my case when I saw you placed before me," the clergyman quietly retorted.

"It is strange," muttered a young man, as he staggered home from a supper party. "how evil communications corrupt good manners. I have been surrounded by uncles all the evening, and now I am a uncler myself."

"What," asks an exchange, "are the causes of drunkenness?" Well, we can't answer for all of them, but we believe whisky causes a great deal of it; whisky, sir, resolutely stuck to, will cause about as large a drunk as any thing we know of, although a judicious mixing up of various drinks will accelerate matters if a man is in a hurry."

"O, heavens, save my wife!" shouted a man whose wife had taken overboard in the Hudson River recently. They succeeded in rescuing her, and her husband tenderly embraced her, saying, "My dear, if you'd been drowned, what should I have done? I ain't going to let you carry the pocket-book again."



## THE REVENUE REGIME.

The Charlotte Observer of the 1st inst. has a long letter from Asheville devoted to an exposition of the conduct of Marshall Douglas, with an array of evidence damning enough to hurl him from office if he were not the pet of an administration just at this moment in all the throes of a civil service reform revolution. Perhaps the cost of white wash lately laid upon the Marshal will fall off of itself, and then the President may see him as he is viewed by the people of Western North Carolina. But, meanwhile, we do not move ourselves bound to press upon Mr. Hayes advice of which he has already had enough; if he is sincere in his purposes of reform; more of it is breath wasted, if he is not.

Our purpose was merely to call attention to certain statements made officially by special agent, Joseph G. Hester—bad authority, we admit, if dependent only upon his testimony, but fully borne out by ample corroboration—bearing upon the character of the Internal Revenue service. Not very long since, the Supreme Court of North Carolina promulgated an opinion, in a question of disputed jurisdiction, by which, in all future time, unless the higher tribunal of the Supreme Court of the United States should otherwise decide, the simplest liberty is given to the creatures of this service to do as they list. And not many years back, in this same conflict of jurisdiction, the people remember to have seen the notorious Lee Dunlap, the insolent negro murderer of an inoffensive white man, wrested from his righteous doom, and practically liberated, that the United States might be authoritatively declared to be supreme over the criminal jurisdiction of North Carolina. This authorization is the most offensive form of subjugation to which the South has been made subject. It overthrows at a word the whole doctrine of State Rights. It arrests the rights of the States to enforce their own well considered criminal code; and it puts the lives and the fortunes of the people, and the good order of society absolutely at the mercy of the mercenaries whose characteristics are sketched by a United States official.

Complaint has gone up every where in this State from a wronged and outraged people of the unlawful exercise of Federal law. The United States authorities have paid no heed to the complaint, and the Supreme Court of North Carolina, by its decision, do not think them worthy of regard. Now hear Hester: "Respectable citizens, against whom there was neither evidence, complaint or warrant, were arrested by deputy marshals, handcuffed, guarded, and marched about the country for a number of days, brought before a commissioner before any warrant was obtained and by him tried, and discharged for want of proof."

And against whom there was evidence, complaint or warrant, process has been executed in the most brutal and offensive manner, and with a wantonness of destructiveness that argued a most supreme contempt for the rights of the people of North Carolina, and a reliance absolutely sublime upon the invincible and indisputable support of the Federal government. The most oppressive of laws may be endured with some little philosophy if they are enforced with something akin to gentleness. Can that enforcement other than exasperate when entrusted to such hands as Hester thus sketches?

"In addition to malfeasance and fraud, the moral conduct of a majority of the deputy marshals is intolerable. Houses are broken into and searched without warrant, women frightened and insulted, the dogs of offending citizens shot down and trespasses committed at will.

Drunkennes, insolence and profanity mark their course, making them a terror to peaceable citizens, and a disgrace to the government they represent."

And the Supreme Court of North Carolina, with ample means of acquiring the same information that Hester has given to the world has earned for itself an eternity of infamy by deliberately inflicting upon the State a tyranny, from which, under existing laws, there is no relief except in revolution.

Let a Democratic Congress give this matter its attention.

## DEATH OF THIERS.

The great French statesman and historian died suddenly a few days since of apoplexy. He was the great man of France of this age; for though a civilian, he commanded more weighty influence over his fellow countrymen than any man of his day. At one time President of the French Republic, he bid fair, in case of the retirement of McMahon, which present complications make a probable event, to have been again returned to the Presidency after having passed the age of fourscore.

We take from the New York Sun, the following happy compound of the qualities of the deceased statesman:

In parliamentary eloquence he was as powerful, if not as brilliant, as Mirabeau. In history he equals Livy. In politics he was not surpassed by Pitt; while in diplomacy he was worth Talleyrand and Metternich combined. His low extraction, his obscure youth, his not irreproachable early manhood, were all forgotten. From the day when he first became a Cabinet Minister, forty-seven years ago, he remained an unshaken power. At the close of the great national crisis in 1871 he became the master and redeemer of his country; and at the age of eighty, on the very eve of his death, he was still considered the only man fit to preside over her destinies. There is not another man like him anywhere, and there is not another country which so much needs such a man.

## READ MORE.

From the German correspondent of the Raleigh Observer, we clip the following words of wisdom:

"What is the great special aim that the advocates of Southern education need now most to take? A Virginia gentleman was once asked in his hearing. He answered: 'Teach the boys and the girls to read much; above all, teach them the habit of reading, so that they will never leave it off, like the Germans,' he concluded. And surely that voice should be heard which saith to our boys: 'A habit of reading is more to be desired than diplomas; yes, even than many high honors; and to our girls: 'And sweeter than to revel in nonsense.' For it bindeth that arch enemy of our growth, ignorance, and taketh away that sting of misery and of old age, loneliness.

The great secret of thorough education is in the hand of every one who has mastered the first rudiments of learning. To him who can read is entrusted the key with which to open all knowledge. To him, with this magic pass word, it is to enter upon all the treasure of the world. To him is given the amulet to guard him from vice, the charm to solve him in trouble, the alchemy that turns darkness into light, and solitude into the busy peopled region of pleasant companionship. And to him is given the lever to move the world, the weapon with which to lead down the strokes of adverse fortune, the armor to make him invincible in conflict with ever pressing trouble.

Read, young men, read. You, who pass your time in the drudgery of work and who bemoan your hard fate that you have no education, remember, that you say what is not true. If you can read, it is with you to say where your education shall stop. You may confine it to the narrow limits fixed by your own indolence, or you may expand it to the absorption of all the intellectual food lavishly spread all around you. Education is yours, if you will it.

Read more. "Reading bindeth the arch enemy of our growth, ignorance, and taketh away that sting of old age, loneliness," and it doeth more; it guardeth us against that waterless enemy of the soul, idleness, and it supplanted that active progeny of idleness, vice, with the companionship of its happy antithesis, an ever satisfying virtue.

## INFERIOR COURTS ESTABLISHED.

On Monday, the 3rd instant, action was had in several of the counties of the State upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the Inferior Court system.

We give the result as far as we have heard. And we will here remark, that as no special day is fixed by the law for action on the question, it is in the power of the magistrates of any county, at any future time to not. This liberty of action gives the Magistrates of this and other counties full time for deliberation.

The following counties have established the Courts: Granville, Halifax, Rowan, Alamance, Craven, Wayne, Hertford, Mecklenburg, Wilson and Forsythe; and the following counties refuse to establish them: Guilford, Chatham, Cumberland, Harnett, Iredell and Buncombe.

In Alamance, the court consists of J. L. Scott, Isaac Holt and D. W. Kerr. E. S. Parker, Solicitor and R. S. Hunter, Clerk. In Craven, the Hon. M. E. Manly was elected Chairman of the court.

In Rowan, no clerk was chosen, the duties being left to be discharged by the Clerk of the Superior Court, as allowed by the Act.

Tom Scott, the rail road king, calls for such legislation by Congress as will authorize rail road companies to call directly upon the United States Government for troops to protect their property when attacked by strikers, upon the ground, that as commerce upon the waters is protected, so should be commerce on the land.

We do not see it that way. And we doubt not that the country, smarting under the tyranny of such huge corporations as Tom Scott controls, and mindful of the corrupt and dangerous uses to which he has

put his vast revenues, are much more in the humor to shear him a little closer rather than invest him with more power, or give him unconstitutional protection.

That protection, if needed, can be fully furnished by the State authorities. But Scott knows that. He aims at something more than protection for his corporate property. He joins hands with those who aim to centralize the government; and to obliterate all State lines, the best agency for which is a large standing army, which necessarily grows out of compliance with his proposal.

The New York Journal of Commerce, solves all trouble when it says on this subject of protection "rail road" should, by just dealings with the public, make national or State legislation unnecessary, farther than is guaranteed in the charters calling them into life.

## BALTIMORE AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The great commercial emporium has again repeated the folly committed by one of her leading commercial papers some months since in defining one of the most substantial foundations of her prosperity. We believe the Bulletin found few defenders for its insouciant attack upon North Carolina; and we know that Baltimore merchants were concerned for the effects of such preposterous injustice; but they palliated it by the assertion, that if the Bulletin did represent the Commercial interests of Baltimore, it was only the interests of a special business. And so the people of North Carolina, mindful of past good will and past good deeds, and willing to keep unbroken the friendly ties formed originally in war and cemented by the days of peace, accepted the explanation, and the pleasant relations went on unchanged. And Baltimore drummers came and went in growing numbers; and the North Carolina goober crop grew apace; and the persimmon trees stood by the wayside loaded with neglected burdens, because, in the abundance of other fruits, and in the presence of greasy fields of wheat and of corn, the people were spared the resort to what the Bulletin describes as their accustomed diet; and all promised the restoration of the "era of good feeling" between the two communities, when Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore hurled another bombshell into our midst; one more damaging in its effects, and more offensive and unpardonable; because, whilst the Bulletin only tried to be facetious over the physical largeness of North Carolina, Mayor Latrobe assailed its moral character and its integrity from the formidable height of official position.

Our people are proverbially patient and forbearing. Grateful for past kindness, they do not willingly yield to hasty resentments. They might pass by the malignity of the Bulletin if it had remained the sole assailant. But when the Mayor of Baltimore comes forward with official pronouncements to sanction and enforce the insult, then that City may find that the people of North Carolina will exhibit another of their characteristics. They are slow to move, but when they move, they move in earnest. Baltimore may find that petulant folly has turned aside the tide that has enriched it, and which year by year was swelling in growing volume, to pour its wealth upon Richmond or upon Norfolk, always prepared to do as much as Baltimore could do; and with the sagacity and intelligence of their Merchants, and with their enviable advantages proving themselves rivals that Baltimore cannot affect or afford to dispute.

Again we say to Baltimore, beware! The Wilmington Review publishes a letter giving a correct version of the fight at Reams' Station, which gives North Carolina its proper position in that gallant affair. Gen. Mahone claims it as his victory, when it appears that his brigade did not fire a gun, and the fighting was all done by three N. C. brigades. Mahone is as greedy of the honors of victory as he afterwards was in the appropriation of rail route; and between him and the worshippers of Pickett, it will be eventually proved, by logical rules, that there was not a single soldier in the army of Northern Virginia but the brigades of Pickett and Mahone; and North Carolina will be left to wonder at her delusion in claiming that she furnished any troops at all for the war.

A large number of gentlemen from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and this State, have visited the "New Process" Cotton Factory in this city during the past month, and all were convinced that it is the greatest invention of the day for the cotton States. Of the success of the Clement Attachment there is no doubt; the substitution of the old system of cotton manufacture by the "new process" is but a question of time. A company in North Carolina sent an order to this city last week for three Attachments. The Attachments are manufactured in this city. Memphis Patron of Husbandry.

New York, Sept. 7.—A Richmond, Indiana, dispatch to the Herald says that Senator Norton is no better, if indeed he is not worse than he was a week ago.

## BUSINESS OF WILMINGTON.

For the year ending Sept. 1. 1877, the exports were 76,655 cotton, 29,714 spirits, 93,073 rosin, 85,623 tar, and 4,188 crude turpentine, eastward, and 36,480 cotton, 79,897 spirits, 448,454 rosin, 34,640 tar and 1,291 crude turpentine, foreign; a total of exports for the year of 118,165 cotton, 108,811 spirits, 541,527 rosin, 70,263 tar and 5,479 crude turpentine.

It will thus be seen that there has been an increase in exports this year over the last of 29,887 bales cotton, 7,177 casks spirits, 47,096 bbls. rosin and 9,152 bbls. tar, and a decrease of 439 bbls. crude turpentine.—Star.

We have no doubt that fully three-fourths of the farmers of the Southwest are for the greenback and opposed to forced resumption. They should organize greenback clubs in every neighborhood, and at once get up petitions to Congress demanding the prompt repeal of the resumption act, the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and the issue of greenbacks sufficient to meet the business wants of the country. Congress will meet in October; let these petitions be crowded upon the two Houses by thousands.—Patron of Husbandry.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 7.—A despatch from the health officer of Fernandina, Fla., to the health officer of this city acknowledges that the sickness in that city is yellow fever.—All vessels and trains from that city will be quarantined.

The Sheriff of Moore county brought six prisoners to the penitentiary yesterday, all colored, and sentenced to terms from two to six years each.—Observer.

RESIGNED.—The following members of the General Assembly have sent in their resignations to Gov. Vance: W. N. Mebane, Senator from Wayne and J. K. Davis, Representative from Lenoir. The latter gentleman was elected Sheriff to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sheriff Boston, and the two former were elected Solicitors of the Inferior Court for their respective counties.—Observer.

Brother Cameron is mistaken as to our continuance in office. Our appointment ceased with Winstead's bebodad; alas, alas.—Reidsville Times.

Brother Cameron of the Hillsboro' Recorder says there are but two Post Offices between this town and this. The brother is mistaken, there are four, and we want a hack to carry the mail on this line three times a week.—Milton Chronicle.—Glad to hear it. So much the better. Then for the tri-weekly hack.

PURCELL HOUSE.—We understand that this popular house has been rented for the ensuing year by Messrs H. & O. D. N. Cobb, who will continue the business there at the expiration of Col. Davis' lease, which expires October 1st. The new lessees are clever young gentlemen, both good business men, and we heartily wish them success.—Wilmington Review.

The Morganton Blade tells of a horrible assassination near Piedmont Springs. Rufus Pritchard had been arrested for adultery upon a charge brought by his wife, son, and her brother, his son-in-law. No witnesses appeared and he was discharged. He then started to leave the State, when he was shot and killed, thirteen buck shot lodging in his breast. His paramour was with him, and we understand she swears that William Taylor, the son-in-law and brother-in-law of the deceased, was the man who fired the fatal shot.

## DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS.

Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE EYE AND EAR. RALEIGH, N. C.

Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society. Sept. 22 1877.

## MORTGAGE SALES.

ON MONDAY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1877.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Hillsboro, the following property to satisfy certain Mortgages there held by the Hillsboro Building and Loan Association; to wit: One house and lot in the town of Hillsboro, the property of the Rev. T. J. Gattis, a well known piece of property; One house and lot on the north side of Tryon street, known as lots 96, 97, 98, 101 and 102, the property of Isaac H. Strahorn; One house and lot on the North side of King street, known as lots 219 and 220, at the Western extremity of said street, using the property of I. R. Strahorn; One house and lot containing three and three-fourths (3 3/4) acres, lying on the south side of Eno River, the property of H. M. Brown, said property being at present occupied by Sam. Fisher, coffee and; One tract or parcel of land lying on Eno River, adjoining the lands of Wilson Jackson, W. A. Graham and others, containing one hundred acres more or less, the property of H. M. Brown. Terms of Sale made known on day of Sale.

C. C. TAYLOR, Sec. & Treas. Hillsboro, B. & L. Association. Sept. 12 1877.

## NOTICE.

THE Board of Education for Orange County will meet in the Court House on Saturday the 22nd of September 1877, for the purpose of proportioning the school fund for the present year.—Committees that have not reported the census of their districts are requested to do so by that time or they will be left out of the proportionment.

By order of the Board of Education of Orange County 7th Sept. 77.

JOHN LAWS, Sec.

## TIMELY WARNING.

NOTICE is hereby given that all violations of the Town Ordinances, forbidding the lashing of horses, mules or any animal whatever to the fence around the Court House square will be rigidly enforced.

The fine is one dollar for each and every offense. By order of the Commissioners of the town of Hillsboro. Sept. 12 1877.

## WATT PLOUGHS.

Dr. T. J. WILSON, Agent of the Grange, has for sale the Watt Ploughs and fixtures at manufacturers prices.

## GUANO AND SHINGLES.

Two large lots made especially for wheelbarrows to contain 25 to 30 per cent soluble Phosphate. Also for local use. T. J. Wilson, Agent. For sale low. JAMES WEBB JR & BRO. Sept. 4 77.

## The Patron of Husbandry

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Only Strictly GRANGE Paper Published in the Southwest.

THE PATRON is a large FORTY column paper, devoted exclusively to the interests of the Grange. It contains among its contributors some of the leading articles of the Order. Gives more reading matter pertaining to the Grange than any other free Grange paper published in the South. It is published for the Grange at a price, single copy, TWO FIFTY per annum; clubs of five or more, \$2.15 per copy. Send money in registered letter, or Post Office money order. Address: W. H. WORTHINGTON, Sept. 4. 220 Second Street, Memphis Tenn.

## Miss Mangum's Private Home School.

MISS PATTIE MANGUM will re-open her school for Girls at her residence in Orange County, on the 21st of September 1877. Her most task efforts will not be wanting to provide the high moral, and mental culture of those entrusted to her care.

For particulars address Miss PATTIE MANGUM, 214 N. W. Orange Co., N. C. Aug. 22 1877.

## J. LAWS &amp; SON.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

DEALERS IN

Tin-Ware, Stoves, Sheet

Iron, Copper Work &c.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING DONE IN THE BEST STYLE.

Below, and some of our prices: Roofing \$7.75 per square. Gutting 15 cents per foot. Tinware, 25 cents. Fruit Cases, (quarter), 50 cents per dozen. Sheet iron work at very low prices.

All kinds of work in our line done in the best style by experienced workmen. Give us a call before trying elsewhere, as we mean business. Aug. 14 3m.

## E. H. POCUE,

Tobacco Manufacturer, HILLSBORO, N. C.

OFFERS to the trade the following brands of

ANTHONY, 11 and 10 inch, 5 and 6 to lb.

LEGAL TENDER, 11, 10 and 9 inch, 5, 6 and 8 to lb.

RED BIRD and GEN. BRAGG, 11 inch, 5 to lb.

DIAMOND and COMET, 9 inch, 8 to lb.

OLD RELIABLE and GOLD DOLLAR, 12 inch, 8 to lb.

"OUR PRINCE" and LITTLE ELLA, 5 inch, 8 and 10 lb. in 18 lb. caddies.

"SUN-CURED" and "POQUE'S BEST," 6 inch, 4 to lb. in 7 lb. caddies.

The best assortment of Medium and Fine Tobacco in the State.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. August 13m.

## VALUABLE

## MILLS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at PRIVATE SALE, at terms made suitable to the purchaser, those VALUABLE MILLS

situated on Eno River, five miles East of Hillsboro, formerly known as the Hudson and Lyon Mills.

No portion of the Mills are in operation except the Corn Mill; but the Wheat Mill, a building 50 by 70, could easily be put in order.

There is a new dam, built of rock and cement.

On the premises, below the present Mills, there is still left site for a Mill, and one well suited for a Factory.

Adjacent to the property is a tract of 64 acres of VALUABLE LAND, heavily timbered with the exception of two or three acres; affording an abundance of excellent timber, or a fine range for hogs.

For terms, apply to THOMAS W. HOLDEN, Aug. 8 77 imp'd. Hillsboro, N. C.

## READ THIS &amp; CONSIDER.

I AM now prepared to do all kinds of

Graining, Mortising, Sign Writing, Kalsomining, and Glazing.

Furniture Painting and Varnishing a Specialty.

Country work done and part of the payment taken in barter.

All work done in first class style. Come and see our place going elsewhere, or address

W. B. JONES, Hillsboro, N. C.

P. O. Box 84. Shop under Mr. Taylor's Tin Shop. July 29

## GET THE BEST.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Weekly, one year, 1.00

Send Postal Card for Sample Copy.

Address THE RALEIGH NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

## Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

I am now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

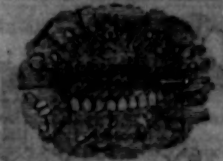
MILLINERY

Fancy Goods and Notions.

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millinery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. Aug. 12 1877.



Dr. D. A. Robertson. Surgeon Dentist.

GREENSBORO, N. C. WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro. Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. May 30 1877.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS, J. A. JERMOND.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand.

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA. Oct 4 1877.

THE

The North Carolina Home

INSURANCE CO.

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise

AND

All classes of Insurable Property,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most

Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President.

SEATON GALE, Sec'y.

P. COWPER, Supervisor.

HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.

Dec. 12 1876. Hillsboro, N. C.

Brewster's

COTTON KING

COOK STOVE.

CALL ON

J. C. BREWSTER,

And examine his stock of

CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Paints, Oils, Glue, Putty,

Varnish, Glass and Putty,

Locks and Hinges,

Iron, Nails and Bolts,

Hardware.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,

GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. at lower than elsewhere.

J. C. BREWSTER,

4 & 6 Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C. march 28.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. May 2 1877.

SELECT

Boarding and Day School,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will re-open the exercises of their school on Friday, the 30th July.

For particulars address BROWER & BRADSHAW, Caldwell Institute. July 4. N. C.

Caldwell Institute.



# The Hillsborough Record.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1877.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Terms of the Recorder for 1874.**  
For 1 year, \$1.00.  
" 6 months, 75.  
Payments always in advance.  
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

## Personal.

The venerable John McRae, formerly of Fayetteville, now of Richmond county, stopped here on Wednesday last for a few hours to visit a place where he was once well known. He married here about 1815 a daughter of William Kirkland dec'd. He is now upwards of 85 years of age, but still vigorous and hale, preferring to review old scenes on foot rather than otherwise, and briskly walked from the depot to Almont, a distance of nearly two miles.

Col. W. L. deRosset of Wilmington reached here on Saturday morning.

See Important notice of C. C. Taylor, "Important sale."

Mercury on Tuesday morning last at 56 here.

Grangers, send of Patron of Husbandry, published at Memphis, Tenn.

The New York Home Journal has reduced its price to \$2. per annum. For particulars concerning this fine paper, see ad. on 4th page.

On the first page will be found an article on the subject of disturbing congregations, originally set up for our local columns, but crowded out. The suggestions there made are still operative.

Col. W. H. Jordan was severely hurt last week in raising a tobacco barn, a piece of timber falling on his head, and making an ugly scalp wound across the forehead. We are glad to learn he is recovering, though suffering much.

The negro Emex Wilson, captured and committed to Hillsboro jail recently for burglarious committed in Caswell, was last week delivered to the Sheriff of that county.

David Williams the escaped lunatic from Hillsboro jail, and who assaulted Mr. Wesley Gattis in Obolton has been sent to the Asylum at Raleigh.

One lady brought into town last week, and sold, fifty dollars worth of dried fruit. This would represent at present prices and including the different varieties and grades of fruit, about 800 pounds; and this in turn, would represent about 400 bushels of fresh fruit. She was no idle lady.

In a Nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

## Orange of the University.

Among the new students who have entered the University at this session are the following young gentlemen from Orange County: Wm. F. Roberts, James A. Albright, Edw. P. Bell, H. B. Estlin, James B. Riffin, and John W. Mallett.

## The Daily Breeze.

This sprightly sheet, the mouth piece of our Southern friend James comes to us somewhat irregularly. It is a singular fact that no copy ever comes alone, it drops in upon us pairs or triplets, as if it was afraid, in its small size, to travel alone. But if little, it is "loud," and has nothing to fear. It is a David among Goliaths. See to it, brother James that it comes more regularly.

## Two Crops a Year.

Most of the large vacant lots within the corporate limits of Hillsboro were in wheat this year and gave fine yields. Most of them were broken up directly after harvest, say about the 25th of June, and put in corn. That corn is now in full ear, and will mature. The corn is the usual crop of the country, and will average 14 feet in height. Can the great West beat this? Two full crops of the staple crops of the country in one year on the same ground is as much as one in the temperate zone can ask.

## Roanoke Agricultural Fair.

Thanks to Dr. H. E. T. Manning, Secretary, for a complimentary ticket to the Eighth Annual Exposition of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society to be held at Weldon on the 22d, 24th, 25th and 26th of October. The Fair has always been attractive, and Orange county has always been represented, and will no doubt be attracted as well by the fine character of the Exhibition, as by the social delights of the Roanoke county.

## Cutting Tobacco.

Our Flat River friends tell us that tobacco is ripening fast and the business of cutting has begun in earnest. Generally the crop is affluant has given promise of other crops on Flat River, particularly corn, are wonderfully fine. From other sections, tobacco reports are conflicting. In extensive areas there is complaint that the leaf is narrow and there is much disposition to lay the blame to fraudulent fertilizers. But with all drawbacks, the general crop will be a good one, and is undoubtedly a very large one.

## County Commissioners.

The Board had a busy session last week, adjourning on Saturday, and transacting ably and faithfully all the business coming before it. They made a satisfactory settlement with the County Treasurer of both the general county funds and of the school fund; they revised the jury list and drew the jury for the next Court; they visited the Poor House, took a full inventory of the property, and took such other steps as are necessary for the proper conduct of the establishment. And in regard to the Poor House, it is well to state just here, that they found it in excellent condition, and conducted with the best reference to economy and the humane care of the inmates.

In the revision of the tax lists, the Commissioners have reached a conclusion creditable to their administrative capacity, their integrity, and their economy; and one that will be gratifying to the people of the county. They have reduced the aggregate county tax from 42 cents to 30 cents. The State tax being the same, the total tax this year will be 68 cents against 80 cents last year.

The county is blessed with faithful intelligent and industrious Commissioners, men who sympathize deeply in the general public distress and who are earnestly solicitous to remove every possible burden from a debt oppressed people, and who are rightly hostile to any unnecessary expense. And it would be unjust, in this connection to withhold the tribute due to the Chairman of the Board, James Watson Esq., who is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, sagacious in dealing with the financial troubles of the county, and to whom the county is very largely indebted for its release from the burden of debt that lay upon it, and for the adoption of the system that has led to the very appreciable diminution of the burden of taxation.

In the other Commissioners, he has had efficient and faithful coadjutors, and the county is to be congratulated in the possession of a directory against whom no well founded complaint can possibly be brought, and to which may truthfully be applied the commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

## Inferior Courts.

On another page will be found information of the action of as many counties as we heard from on the subjects of inferior Courts.

Upon this subject we have spoken, not as the advocate of the system, but with the sincere wish to throw some light. We must say, that in this effort, we stand entirely alone, not having had a single word of counsel, encouragement or addition to our information. And we know that we meet the opposition of some who fear that special private interests will be jeopardized by the creation of the proposed tribunal. If anything will bring us into the attitude of a partisan upon this question, it will be to combat that selfish spirit which subordinates public good to private interests.

With the ready increase of crime; with a constantly crowded jail; with a heavy tax levied upon the county for the maintenance of the prisoners; and with the total disregard to private or civil business in the Courts, we are fully convinced that the establishment of these Courts must in time become a matter of necessity. But as the question has not been decided by Orange as by other counties; and as more time has been reserved for full consideration, we hope that time will be improved to examine it in all its bearings; and when it is decided, then it will have been decided neither ignorantly nor hastily.

## The Court House Square.

We call attention to the notice of the town Commissioners giving warning against the practice of hitching horses to the Court House fence.

The County Commissioners have recently finished handsome improvements to the Court House building and grounds; and now the town Commissioners have made the addition of a good gravelled walk around the square. It is to protect this and the new fence that the notice is given; and it is right that a practice which was allowable when the Court yard was a town common should end when it is a nicely enclosed public square.

Henry M. Sikes a young white man, was committed to jail on Friday last on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes and a piece of sole leather from the store of C. M. Parks. He was charged in two separate warrants, and required to give a bond of \$100 in each case, failing to do which, he was committed. The goods were found in possession of the defendant, who admits the taking, but said he intended to return to the store and pay for them.

Under the operations of a search warrant on the premises of the prisoner who lives some miles West of town, upwards of fifty dollars worth of goods, identified as the property of C. M. Parks, were recovered, and a large quantity of goods belonging to other persons, not yet identified.

## Death of Patterson McNamee.

We learn through the Raleigh Observer that this well known citizen of Chapel Hill died suddenly in Hertford County from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. McDade has occupied very considerable prominence in this county, for many years an active Magistrate, and in 1848 represented Orange in the House of Commons. For two or three years past he lived in the county in which he died. He was probably about 70 years of age. His remains were brought to Chapel Hill for interment.

## The University.

A pleasant letter from Chapel Hill, which we would like to make larger use of (space permitted), informs us that on Saturday morning there were present 128 students, of a number were "newbies," and several more of the old ones were expected. As a class, our correspondent remarks, the students are well prepared. Several of them are grown men, and some have been to other Colleges. All the faculty are present and Dr. Charles Phillips is well again. Our friend adds, "Prof. Simonds, the new Professor, gives universal satisfaction. He is six feet, two, very handsome, can handle spiders, snakes &c. with impunity. He teaches Geology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Entomology. He solicits specimens birds, bugs, and curiosities for the Museum. A live Alligator was received a few days ago."

## German Millet.

The first season of experimental culture of this new (to us) forage plant has passed, and we believe with thorough conviction of its great value all who have tried it. We have seen two or three crops, of which we can personally speak; one in town, raised by Dr. Hooker, which was sown somewhat thinly, but which attained a fine height, and was heavily laden. Mr. W. B. Gordon had a piece of rather more than one acre from which he estimates that he cut fifteen thousand pounds. This may be an over estimate, but we saw the Millet standing in cocks after being cut and the field looked as if all the forage of the neighboring farms had been dumped upon it. Mr. Harris who lives not far from McNameeville tells us that from a little less than two acres, he cut eleven loads, each one of which he believes weighed a ton. This was on land not specially prepared for Millet. Last year it was in corn, and the yield of the two acres was five bushels.

The general testimony is uniform as to its nutritive qualities, and all stock are exceedingly fond of it. In reply to the question whether it is an exhauster, all say that it is not so to an excessive extent. A crop that yields so heavily must draw upon the land. But a crop that pays so well is worth the trouble to manure and prepare well. High culture always pays well, and this is the system that must be adopted to make farming pay. A few acres well cultivated pay better than a large number neglected. Millet, by the abundance of manure making substance, renders the work of restoring exhausted lands less difficult.

## Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood at depreciating, but rather as recommending, professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needed. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably recommended for a debility, indigestion, liver disorder, an irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, impotent rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, mental depression, checks premature decay, and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

## Maj. D. H. Gates.

We had a pleasant call on Wednesday last from this old citizen of Orange, now a prosperous farmer of Union County, Kentucky. Maj. Gates left Orange in 1837 and returns after an absence of ten years to visit his old home and his many friends, and to tempt them, by his narrative of the wonderful resources of the county of his adoption to follow his fortunes. And truly he paints a gorgeous picture of fertile lands, exuberant crops, and a moving, active, energetic people, well worthy to reap the harvest that so bountifully responds to labor. Lands that produce 70 bushels of corn to the acre are the common heritage of the farmer. Wheat makes a return of 25 to 30, and tobacco yields from one thousand to two thousand pounds to the acre. The magnificent Ohio, with its broad bosom thronged with steamboats, and the land crisscrossed with rail roads, offer ready means of transportation for the overwhelming surplus of production.

But as we replied to Dr. Roscoe Hooker when he tempted us with his pictures of beautiful country, we answer Major Gates that Orange combines more and greater variety of advantages than any region we know of, and it only depends upon her own sons whether they will be realized.

## Revenue Raids.

General Gorman, with officers Lamond and Moore have of late been raiding through this county in search of illicit stills. They have broken up several establishments, destroying mash tubs, spilling beer &c but have only captured one still, the property of—Weddin On Friday, the party seized here three casks of tobacco in the depot and one in the store of George Laws Jr; said tobacco being shipped by a Baltimore house to this place and seized on the ground of being improperly stamped.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health.

## THE STRIKE.

I must have what you owe me at once. There is no excuse for you not paying now. The country is full of everything to pay with. If you cannot pay now, you never intend to do so. I have given out a good many accounts in the last few days for collection, and am determined to have every account on the books settled at once.

I am tired selling goods to parties allowing accounts to stand twelve months, and then wait six or twelve months again for corn or wheat or other produce to advance in price before they can pay part on their bills.

I think some of you have treated me badly. This is the last notice of the kind I shall give through the paper.

G. M. PARKS.

## STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

For the Month of September 1877.  
Sept. 3rd Board of Commissioners met this day. It was ordered that S. D. Tillie be released from paying Poll Tax for 1877 on account of disability.

Geo. Laws, Superior Court Clerk, entered his bond which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

Alexander Smith Constable for Hillsboro Township tendered his bond which was approved and ordered to be recorded.

John M. McDade was appointed Constable for Cedar Grove Township.

Wm. Minor Constable for Bingham Township.

Willie C. Weaver Constable for Chapel Hill Township.

Sept. 4th The Board Commissioners visited the Poor House.

Sept. 5th The Board proceeded to revise the Jury Box for the present year.

The following Jury were drawn for the next term of the Superior Court; for the 1st week:

Alexander Dickson, George Piper, William Fowler, G. C. Farthing, James J. Pratt, Henry Pickett, Wm. H. Burch, Rufin Dabson, Nelson Nidall, D. M. Durham, George Fawcett, W. H. Torrence, Alexander Warren, John A. Woods, Elijah Andrews, John Malone, Thomas Strain, L. G. Lynch, James N. Unstead, John Thompson, Thomas Wilson, Thomas J. Froeland, Cain McCarlin, John M. Gattis, Gaston Roberts, Samuel M. Wilkerson, Benjamin Kinfor, Richard Bailey, William T. Tate, Thomas J. Wilson, Robt. M. McCauley, W. W. Allison, Wm. R. Fawcett, Henry S. Maroon, John Neville Sr., Alfred Ward.

## FOR 2ND WEEK.

Ezekiel Sartin, Israel Turner, A. P. Cate, Wm. T. Mason, California Massey, John F. Strickland, A. J. Compton, S. A. Thaxton, Charles E. Wilson, J. A. Thompson, John Cheek, Jos. Lunsford, Samuel Terry, Wm. R. Lloyd, Hilory Sparrow, J. W. Carlton, C. P. Warren, George G. Hill.

Sept. 6th The Board of Education met with the Treasurer for the School fund.

It was ordered that the balance due to teachers for schools taught herebefore be paid out of the school fund for 1877, and the teachers' receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for the Treasurer.

All balances due Districts still stand to their credit.

There is a balance of School money due to District No. 4, Chapel Hill Township for colored, which balance is to be transferred to District No. 55.

It was ordered that the children in District No. 27 who go to School in the adjoining District in Wake County draw the amount proportioned to each child.

The Board of Education adjourned to meet again on Saturday the 22nd day of September 1877 for the purpose of proportioning the School fund for the present year.

## HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life (with the American people) is to "get rich"; the second, how to begin good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving the second (good health) by using Chamberlain's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c.; such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Radical Constipation, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c.; you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U.S.

For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White Metatesville.

## TOBACCO MARKETS.

### REAMS' WAREHOUSE.

| DURHAM, N. C. Sept 10. |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Lugs                   | Dark, \$4 to 5    |
|                        | Red, 5 to 7       |
| Bright Lugs            | Com., 6 to 8      |
|                        | Medium, 9 to 11   |
|                        | Good, 12 to 16    |
|                        | Fancy, 18 to 25   |
| Red Leaf               | Com. dark, 5 to 6 |
|                        | Good, 6 to 7      |
|                        | Fine, 8 to 12     |
| Extra Fine,            | 12 to 14          |
| Bright Wrap.           | Com., 12 to 14    |
|                        | Medium, 18 to 25  |
|                        | Fine, 40 to 55    |
|                        | Extra, 65 to 75   |

## BROWN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18, 1877.

## ALL ABOARD.

## THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

### STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

Prices Reduced so as to work off Stock.

Black Silks at 60, 75, 85, 90c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00 per yard.  
Wide Black Lining-silk at 50c. per yard worth 75c.  
Gray and Black Striped Silks at 75c. worth \$1 per yard.  
Black and Blue and Brown and Black striped Silks at 75c. per yard worth \$1.  
Brown and Black Striped Silk, 50c. per yard worth \$1.  
Black and White Plaid Silks at 50c. worth \$1 per yard.  
Black and White and Black and Gray Striped Silks at 75c. and 90c. per yard worth \$1 and \$1.25.  
Gray and Black Plaid Silks at 75c. and \$1 worth \$1.25 and \$1.50.  
Lined, figured and striped dress-stuffs of 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

### Farm and Road Wagons.

### FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

### OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

### YOUNG AMERICA

## Corn & Cob Mills.

Indispensable to every feeder of Stock.

### METAL LINED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

### PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

### The Celebrated HORIZONTAL CHURN.

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

### Magie Cockle Screens.

The only implement which will take the Partridge, Hen, and Cuckoo out of Wheat.

### Smith's Patent Straw Cutters.

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.

Catalogues promptly mailed.

### TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shapes, Billees, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. in the best manner and fully warranted of our work.

Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. N. SMITH & CO.,

P. O. Box 8, Richmond, Va.

Nov. 22.

## CALL AT THE

## DURHAM

## HARDWARE STORE.

## AND

## SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:

Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.

Cuttering 16 2/3 cents running foot.

Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.

Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.

Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10.

\$10.95, \$30.85, \$26.75, \$23.65, \$18.

Complete, with 20 pieces Furniture.

and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction.

I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

and I am at my lamp, and I absolutely safe.

LADIES, CHIMNEYS, WICK, and a full list of

Hardware

C. A. Hart's,

may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

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